



# CFD Simulations of He-Cooled Porous Media

*ALPS/PFC Fall 2004*

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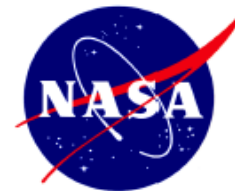
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*Ultramet, Inc.*



Livermore, CA

December 07, 2004



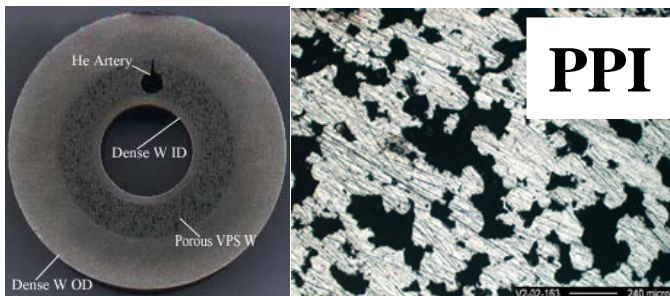
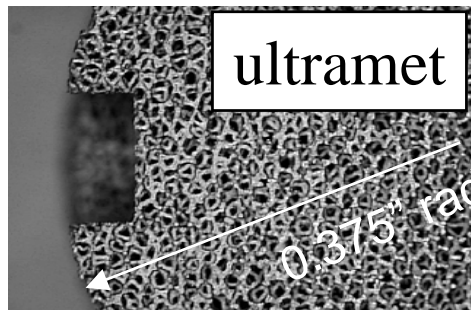
## Refractory heat exchangers make sense for next generation devices.

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- Helium has advantages over water and liquid metals
- Porous media increases effective heat transfer,  $hA$
- Use Brayton cycle for high efficiency,  $\epsilon=.65$ , high temperature operation.
- Compatible with refractory armor joining, monolithic pfcs
- He may already be used in a solid breeder blanket
- Applications: blanket, divertor, diagnostics, mirrors, shields

# Several types of porous media are available.

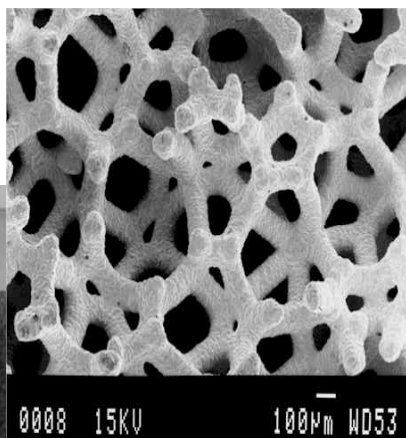
- Brazed spheres or pellets (Thermacore)
- Plasma-sprayed refractory alloys (Plasma Processes)
- CVI refractory foams from RVC precursors (Ultramet)
- Microlaminated sheets - microchannels (Saddleback)



New developments are the product of a 3-year CRADA with Ultramet.

Some of the materials deposited by Ultramet

6-mm-thick



1.5"ID, 2.0"OD, 2.5" long

HfC 3890C m. p.

TaC 3880

C 3550 (sub.)

ZrC 3540

NbC 3500

**W 3410**

TaN 3360

HfN 3305

Re 3180

TiC 3140

HfB<sub>2</sub> 3100

TaB<sub>2</sub> 3000

ZrB<sub>2</sub> 3000

BN 3000 (sub.)

TiN 2930 m. p.

WB<sub>2</sub> 2900

NbN<sub>2</sub> 2900

TiB<sub>2</sub> 2900

HfO<sub>2</sub> 2897

WC 2870

VC 2810

ZrO<sub>2</sub> 2715

SiC 2700 (sub.)

**Mo 2610**

NbN 2573

**Nb 2468**

Ir 2410

B<sub>4</sub>C 2350

VN 2320

**B 2300**

Hf 2227 m. p.

Rh 1966

Si<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> 1900 (sub.)

V 1890

Ta<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 1872

Zr 1852

TiO<sub>2</sub> 1840

Pt 1772

Ti 1660

SiO<sub>2</sub> 1600

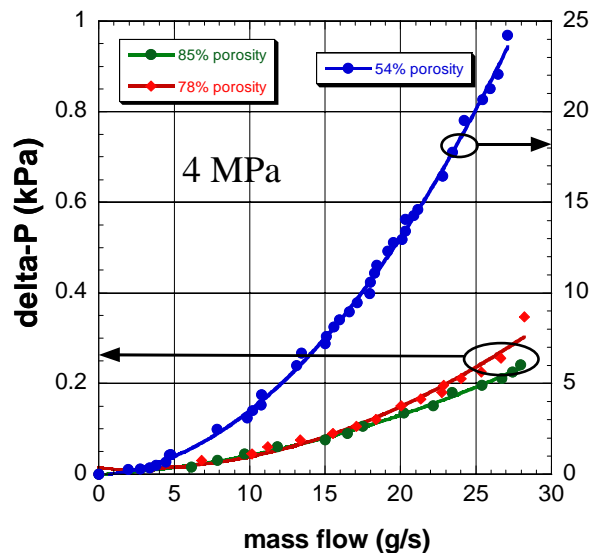
Fe 1535

Ni 1455

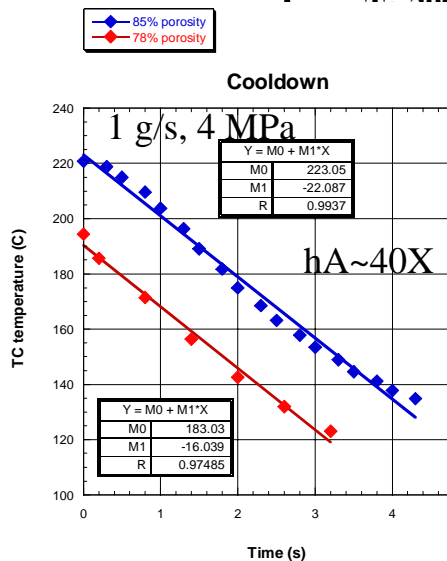
Si 1410

Cu 1083

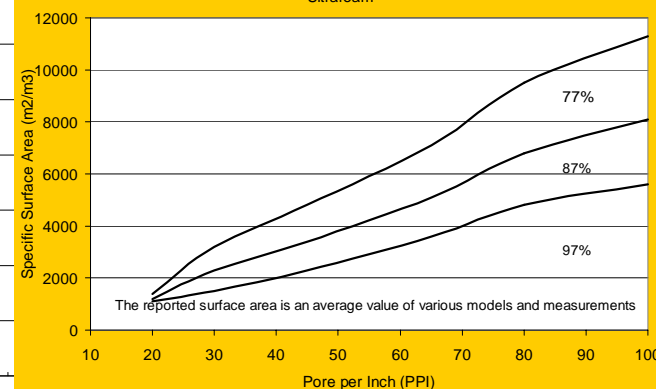
Flow Characteristic



Cooldown



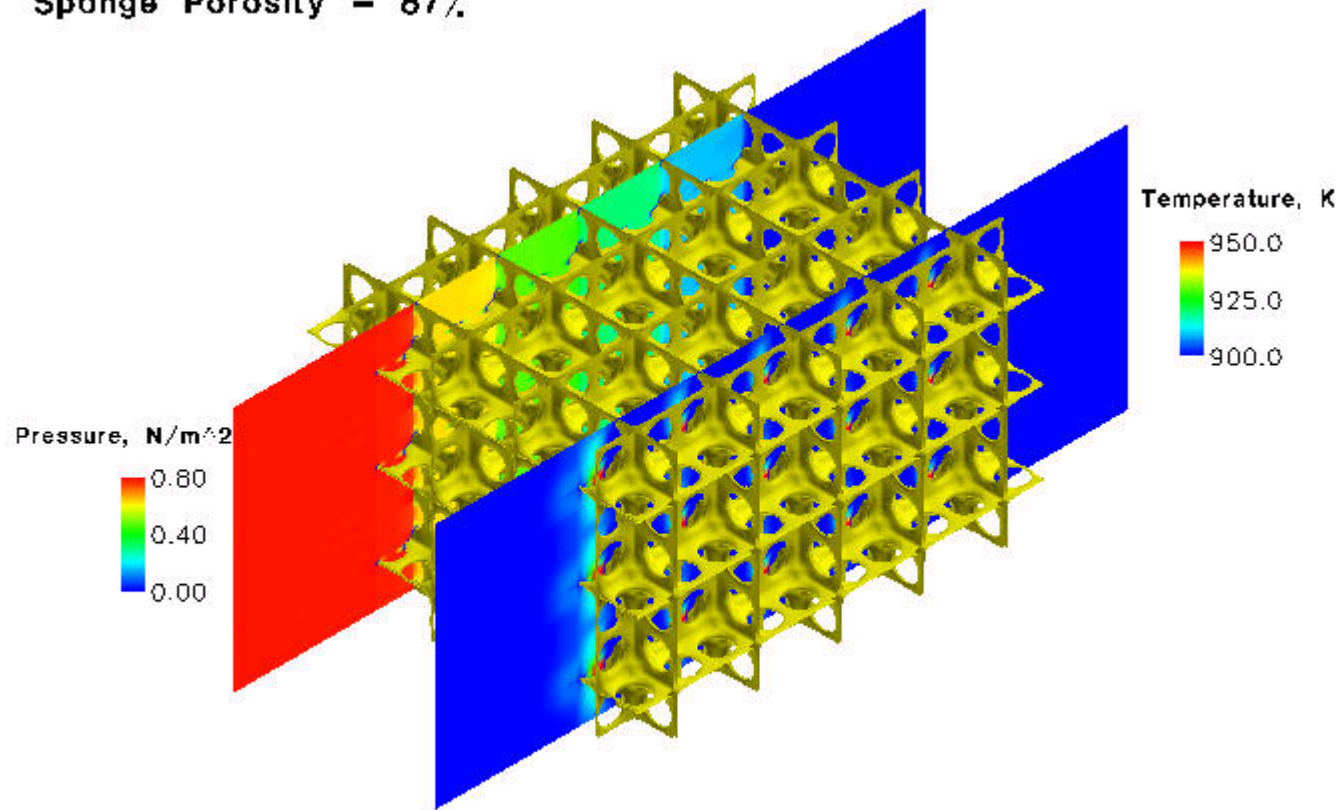
Specific Surface Area (m<sup>2</sup>/m<sup>3</sup>) as a function of PPI and Porosity for Ultrafoam™



**First started with periodic geometry  
for CFD models generated from single tack model.**

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**Sponge Porosity – 87%**

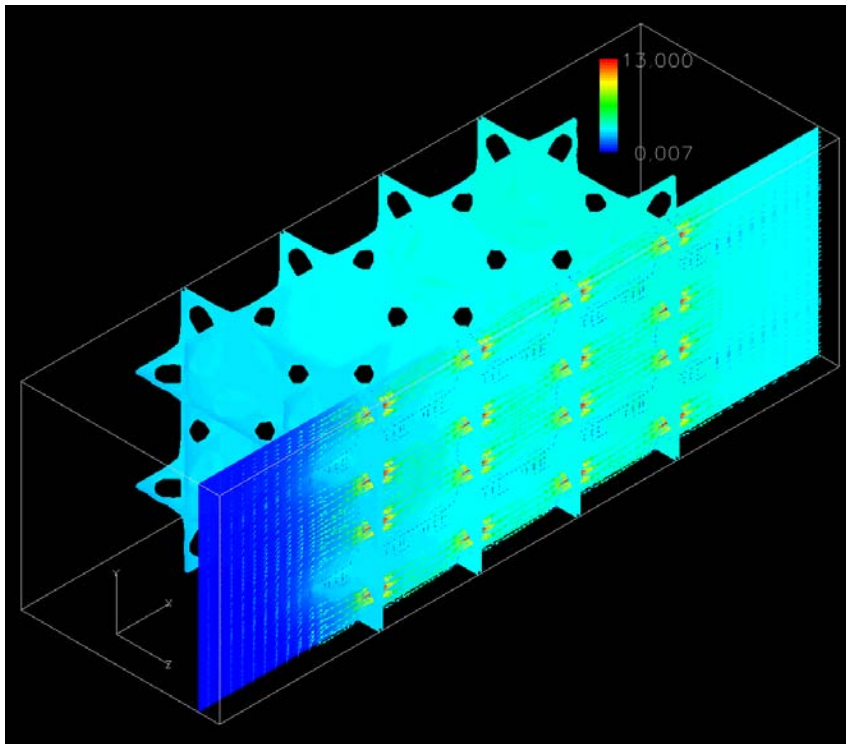




# Conjugate heat transfer in ligaments convection to/from fluid

Scale-up to engineering tool:  
MP processing on 256-node cluster

0.1 m/s He, 4 MPa  
 $Q=10$  W/cc



LIBERTY

Micro-model

Auto generation

Periodic cells

Variable porosity  
windows

Variable ligament sizes

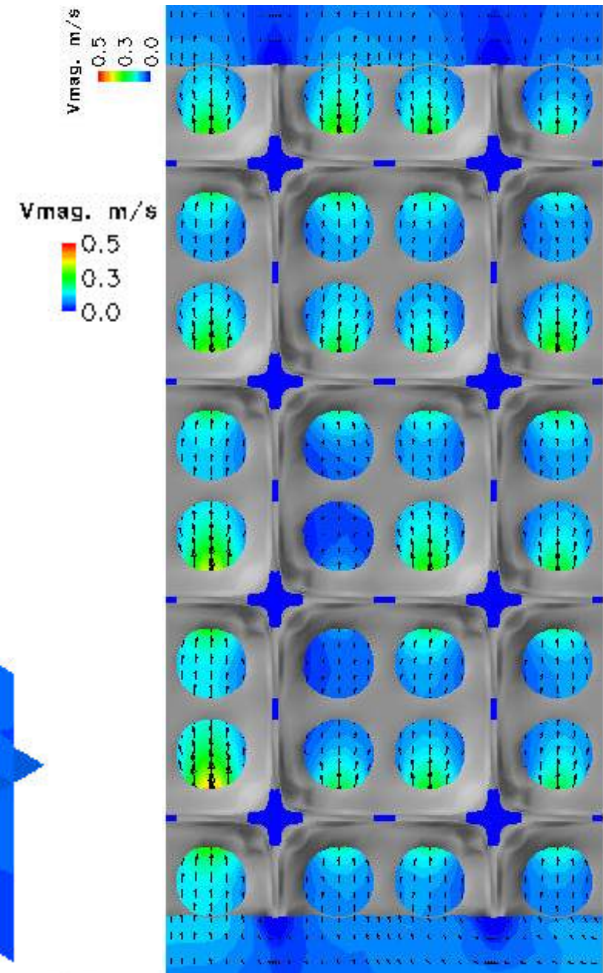
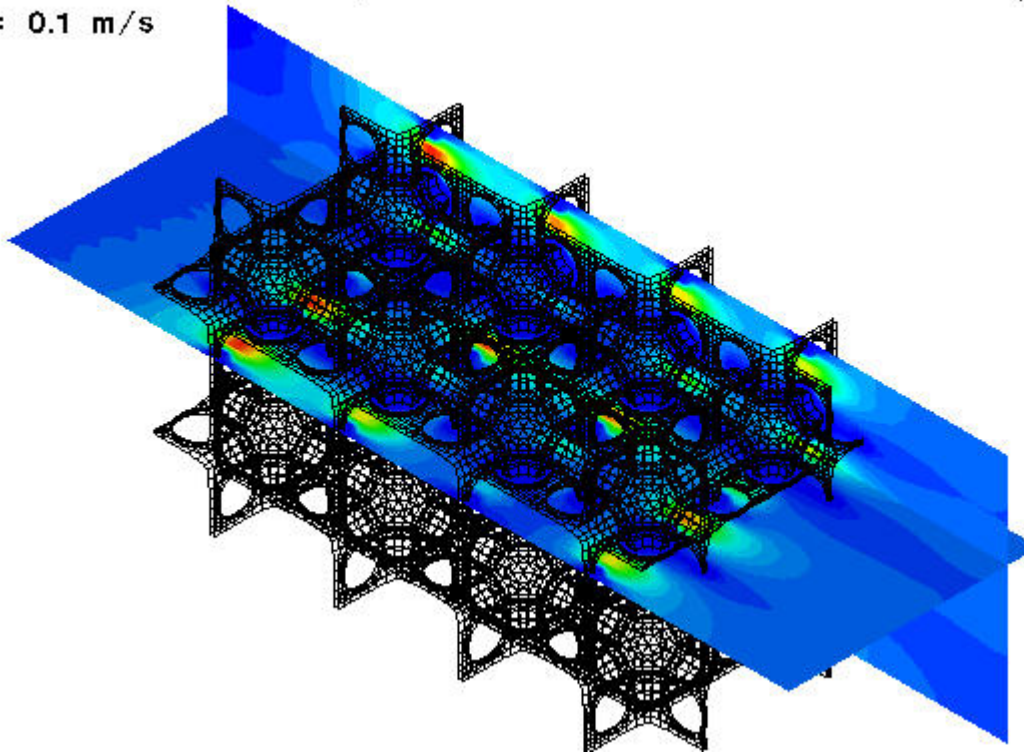
Variable cell sizes

Random cells, MP

# Variable porosity windows simulate random window sizes in foam.

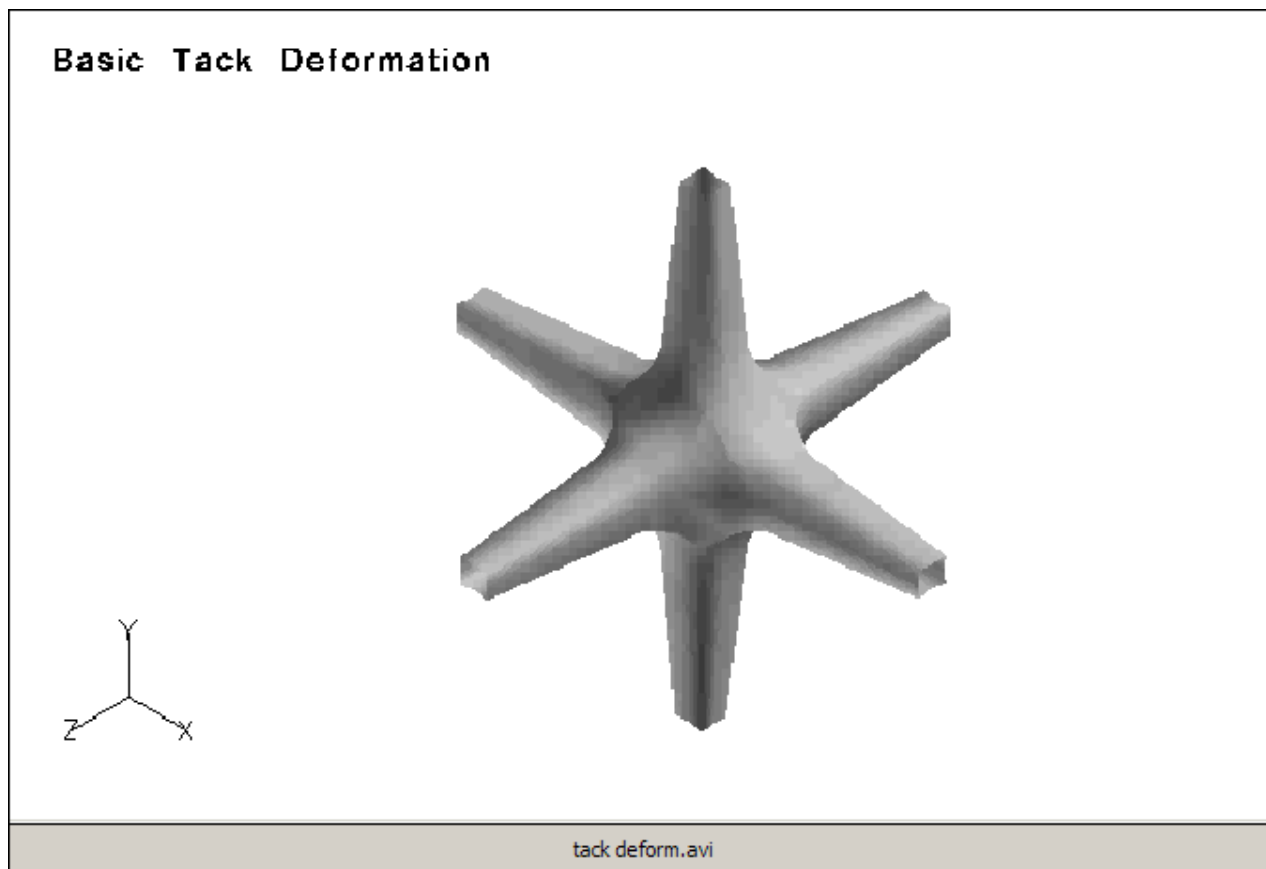
## Porous Windows

Foam Model – 77% Porosity – Porous Windows – Perm=1e-9  
Vin = 0.1 m/s



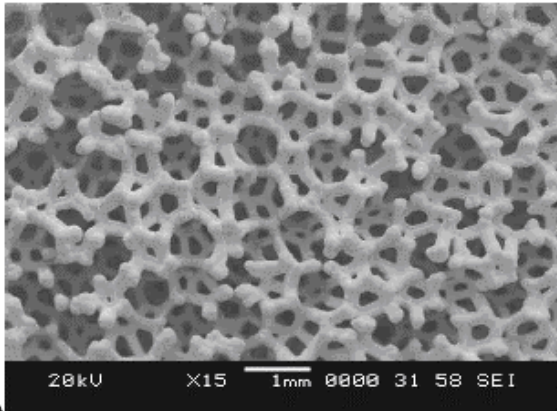
# The foam model is based on a “tack” unit cell.

## Model Deformation

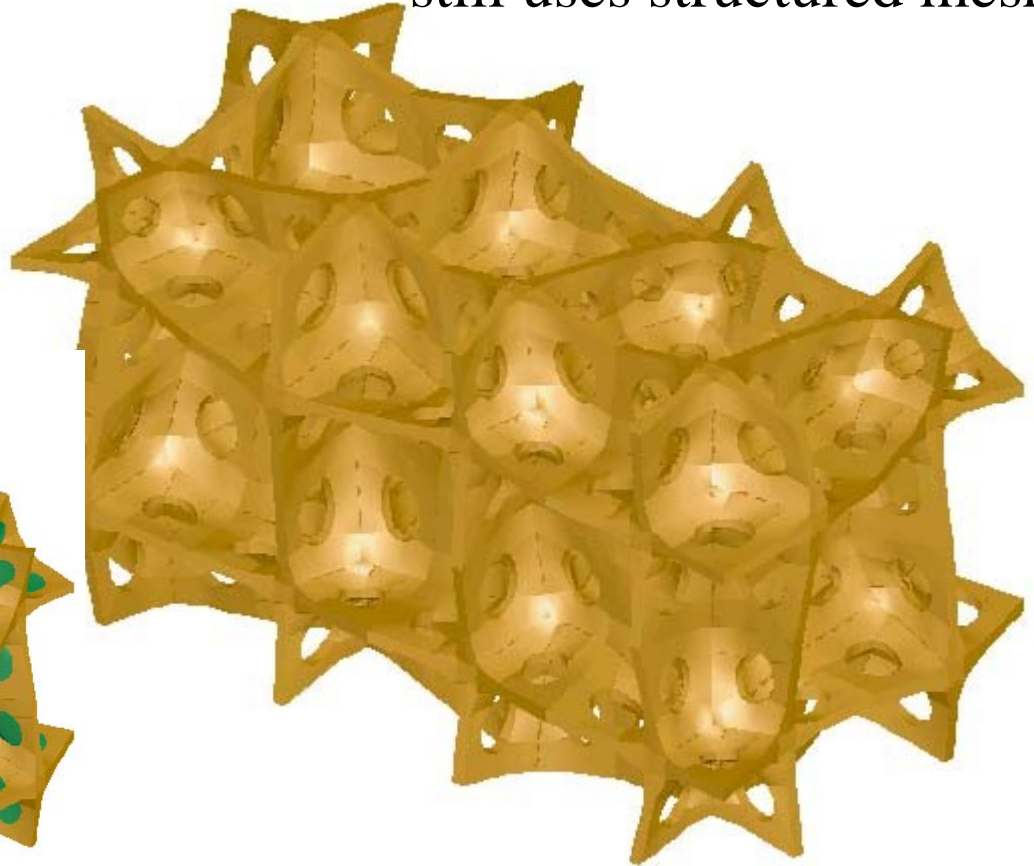
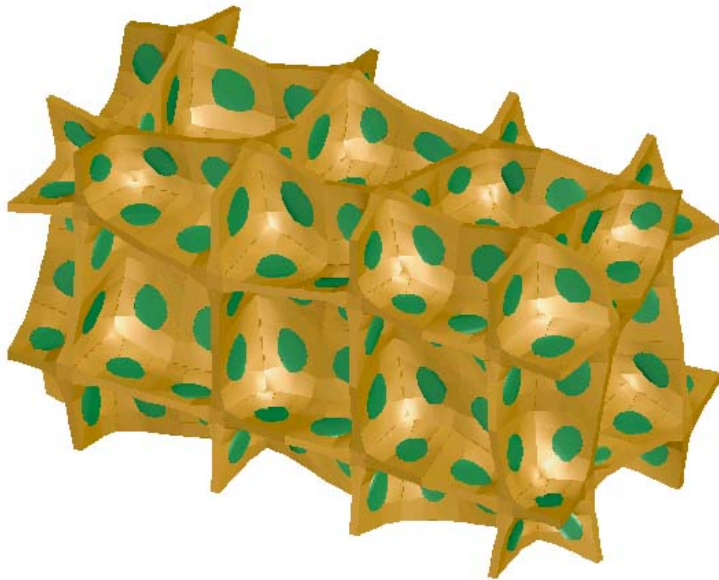




# Mesh deformation used to produce aperiodic foam structure for CFD FVM analysis.

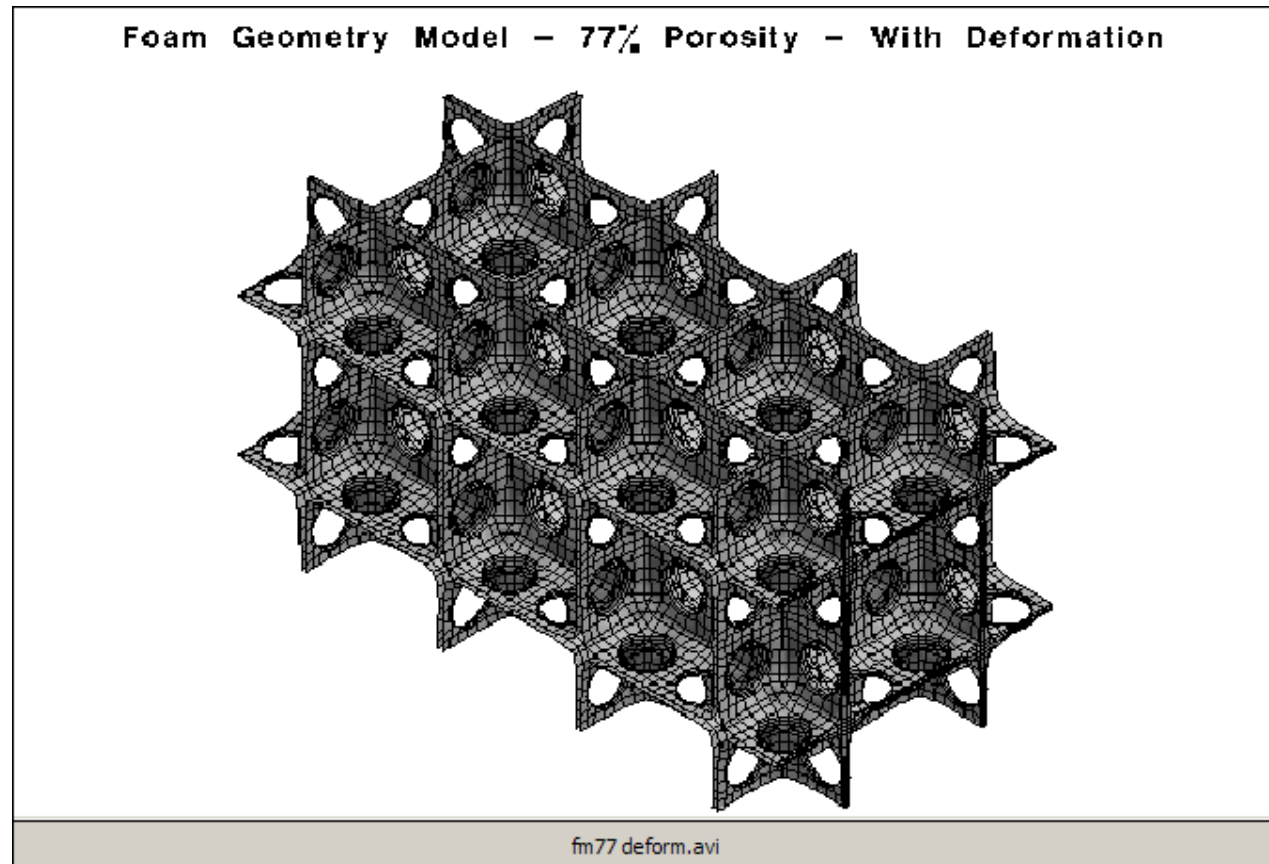


still uses structured mesh!



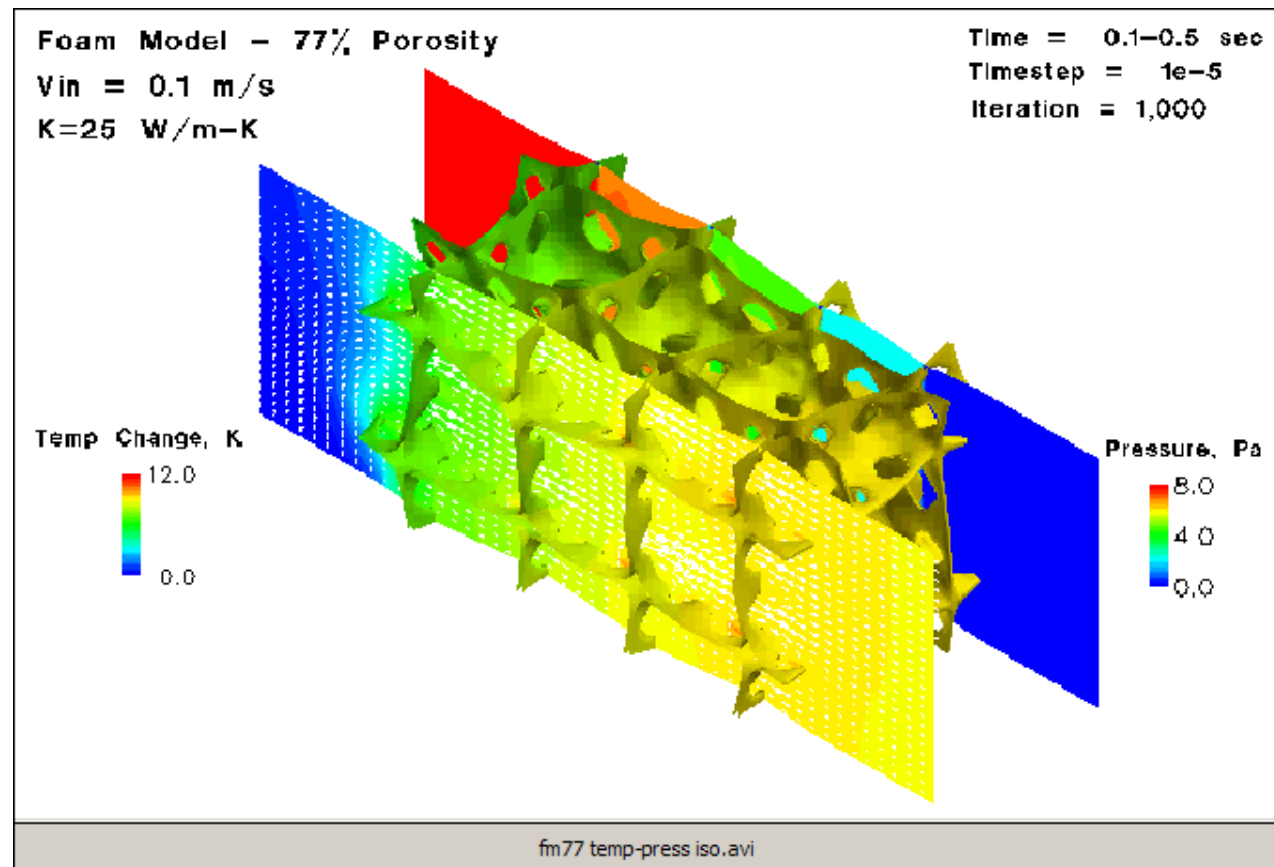
# Deform the mesh to obtain realistic geometry.

Model Deformation



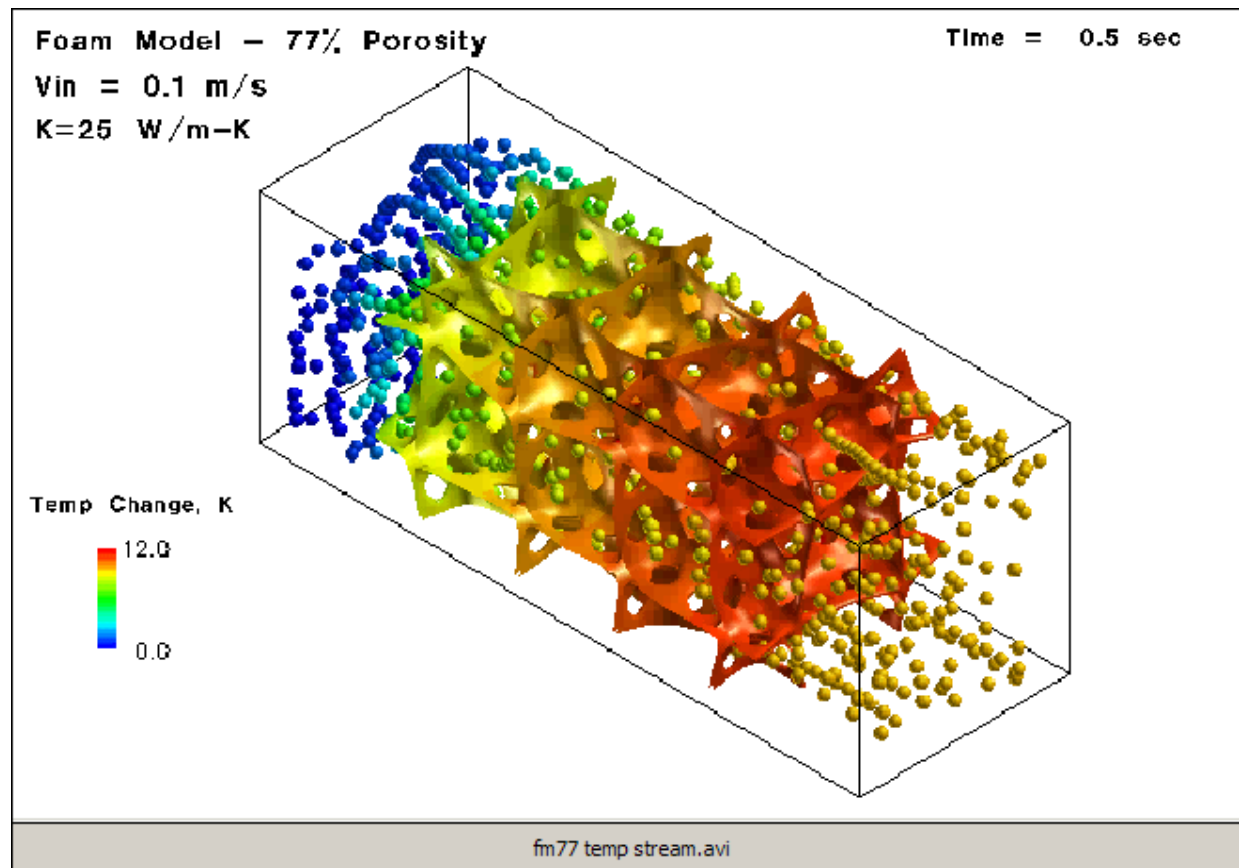
# Simulation of helium heating from foam HX

## Transient Solution



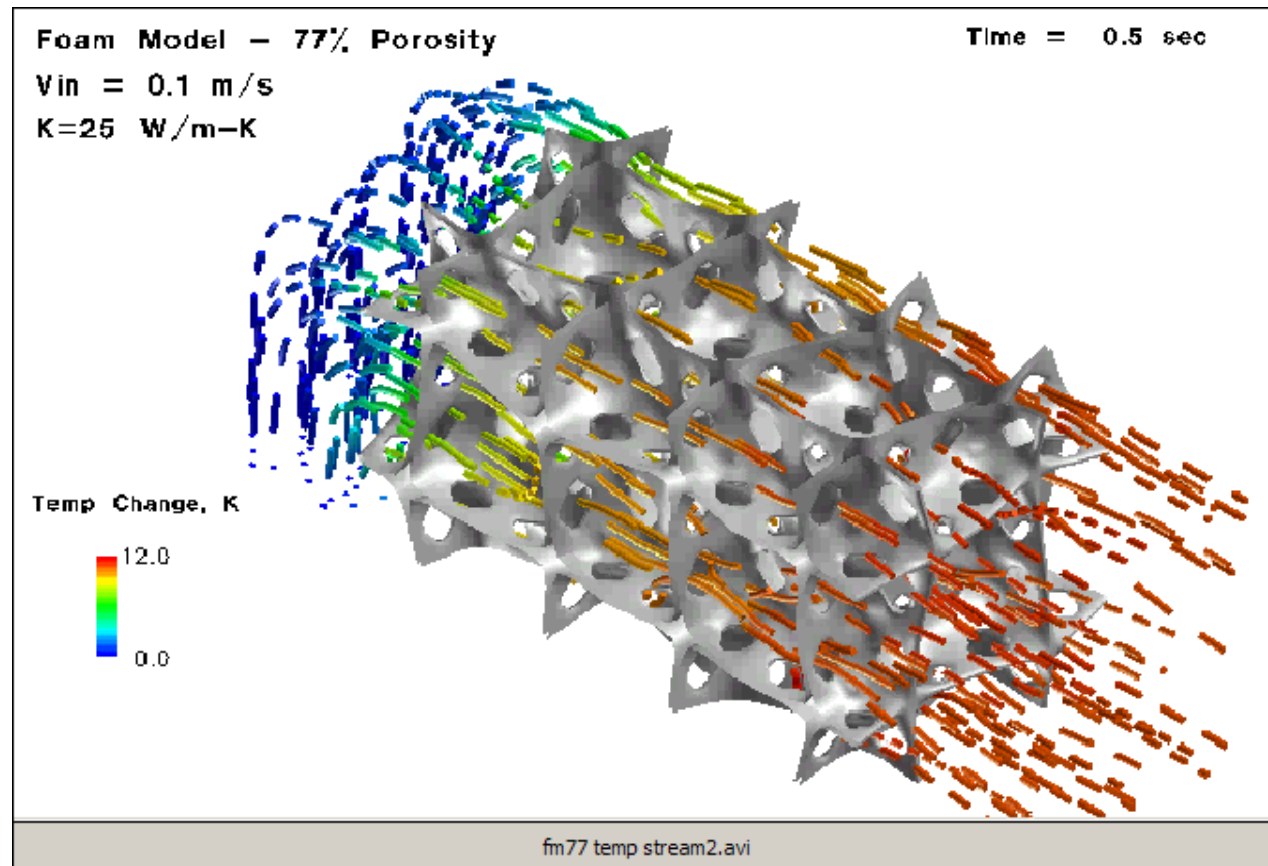
# Develop design correlations for heat transfer, pressure drop

## Streamlines



Parametric optimization studies are now possible.  
(porosity, permeability, ligament size & conductivity, flow parameters)

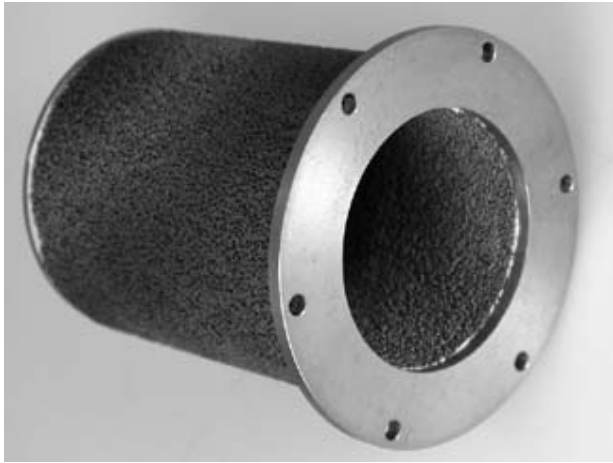
## Streamlines





# Conclusions

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- **MP version finished by 12/31.**
- **Model foam annuli in radial flow**
- **Develop HX and pressure drop correlations for design work**
- **Benchmark results with heating experiments on refractory foams**

**Ultramet foams can be engineered for optimal properties for a variety of applications (MFE, IFE, space, commercial)**